ORGINAL

BEFORE THE BOARD OF OIL, GAS AND MINING DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES in and for the STATE OF UTAH

IN THE MATTER OF THE)
APPROVAL OF NOTICE OF)
INTENT AND RECLAMATION)
PLAN SUBMITTED BY)
CO-OP MINING COMPANY.)

CAUSE NO. ACT/015/025

of June, 1980, a hearing was held before the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining in the above-entitled matter and said hearing was taken before Athena Moore, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Utah, holding Utah C.S.R. License No. 88, commencing at the hour of 10:20 a.m. in the Wildlife Resources Auditorium, 1596 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1	<u>APPEARANCES</u>				
2	Charles Henderson, Chairman Board of Oil, Gas & Mining				
3 4	Thadis W. Box, Board Member E. Steele McIntyre, Board Member				
5	Cleon B. Feight, Hearing Officer Director, Division of Oil, Gas & Mining				
6 7	Jim Smith Reclamation Soil Specialist				
8	Ron Daniels, Coordinator Mined Land REclamation				
9	Ed Guynn, USGS Carl Kingston Attorney at Law				
11	Paula Frank Secretary to the Board Scott N. Johansen Johansen & Thorpe				
12	Mary Ann Wright Attorneys at Law Reclamation Biologist Castle Dale, Utah	84513			
13	Tom Suchowski Reclamation Hydrologist				
15 16	Denise Dragoor Special Assistant Attorney General's Office				
17	Mike Minder Chief Petroleum Engineer				
18 19	$\underline{\mathbf{I}} \ \underline{\mathbf{N}} \ \underline{\mathbf{D}} \ \underline{\mathbf{E}} \ \underline{\mathbf{X}}$				
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PROCEEEDINGS

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the time and place to hear Cause No. ACT/015/025 in the matter of the approval of the Notice of Intent and Reclamation Plan submitted by Co-op Mining Company.

Jack, will you read the call into the record?

HEARING OFFICER: This is in the matter of the approval of the Notice of Intent and Reclamation Plan submitted by Co-op Mining Company. It was issued as an Order To Show Cause and Notice of Hearing, Cause No. ACT/015/025.

The file indicates that notice was given as required by law, and I believe we have received a formal objection from Emery County, a body politic and corporate of the State of Utah.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two objections.

MS. DRAGOO: Also Huntington City.

HEARING OFFICER: And also Huntington

City. I think they are here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will the Co-op people please come up. In advance of beginning of your presentation, we would like Denise Dragoo to make a preliminary statement with regard to our jurisdiction.

MS. DRAGOO: Mr. Chairman, with respect

to the matter of the objection of Emery County, I believe that Emery County is objecting to the Notice of Intent to Mine due to a certain zoning ordinance which is applied to the mine that is before the Board today, the Co-op Mining Company.

Actually, I don't think this is a matter that is within the cognizance of the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining in terms of the Notice of Intent to Mine. However, if Emery County decides to zone that mine or if they have building permits and additional regulatory requirements, I think that's fine with me. I don't think that is within the cognizance of what the Board deals with.

Generally our jurisdiction is confined to mining matters, and I think if Emery County as a separate body politic wants to bring an action in court against the Co-op Mining Company for infringing upon their zoning ordinance, I think that might be more appropriate. However, I don't think that is a ground upon which the Board of Oil, Gas and Mining can deny a permit to mine. That is my opinion with respect to the Emery County complaint.

With respect to the Huntington City complaint, this again involves a matter between

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essentially two private parties concerning the water rights of Huntington City. While the Board I think should hear this out and hear the complaints of Huntington City, I don't believe that it has the jurisdiction actually to force the parties to do too much in this situation. That is true especially in light of the decision by Judge Flannery of the District Court of the District of Columbia. This decision came out in May of this year, and basically has construed the provision of the law that we were working under. The provision has to do with replacement of water rights, and on Page 37 of that opinion, the Judge ruled that water replacement applies only to surface coal mining operations and there is simply no statutory basis to apply that provision to underground mines. That was the jurisdictional basis really that I think Huntington City hung its hat on in coming before the Board. Without that jurisdictional authority to require replacement of water rights, I think while the Board can hear them out, I don't think the Board can affirmatively require replacement of those water That's my opinion. I would be glad to provide you with a copy of this opinion. It just came to my attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Denise. Now before we start, let's find out who is here representing Co-op Mining Company.

MR. KINGSTON: My name is Carl Kingston, attorney for Co-op Mining Company. Also present are Wendell Owen and Eldon Kingston, partners of Co-op Mining Company.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is his last name of the other gentleman?

MR. KINGSTON: Eldon Kingston.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now who is here objecting?

MR. JOHANSEN: My name is Scott Johansen.

I'm the Emery County Attorney and Huntington City Attorney. I also appear on behalf of the Castle Valley Special Service District. Matt Gunderson is their counsel, but he felt we could save time if I handle all three matters today.

Castle Valley has signed the Huntington City protest, and their claims are essentially identical. Rather than to take the time to have him here, I'll handle all of those. I have one witness who is Darrel Leamaster. Mr. Leamaster is the manager of the Castle Valley Special Service District and is involved in the Huntington City Water Treatment Plant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Johansen, would you go ahead and present your objections, why you think they are basic in regard to what you've already heard?

MR. JOHANSEN: Would you like a brief statement before we go into any witnesses and determine whether or not you want to hear them or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that would be the direction we would be headed in.

MR. JOHANSEN: To clarify our position, we are not seeking adjudication of any of these issues, and we don't suppose that Emery County should come to this Board to solve our problems. We will enforce our own ordinance in District Court and that's where it ought to be.

The purpose of our coming here, both
the City and the County, is that there are so many
entities that regulate the coal mines that we thought
if we could cooperate between us all and handle it
together so everybody knew what everybody else was
doing, that we could simplify the matter. The
County is strongly committed to coal development,
and they want to get that coal developed as fast
as possible and also as orderly as possible. It

would be a waste of time and money, particularly of Co-op's in our judgment, if they went ahead in a vacuum before the Board and got their approval and came down and ran into Emery County and had to start all over and argue with us about whether or not the things we want done ought to be done.

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So our purpose in being here today is to make the Board aware of our position and hopefully to convince the Board that our position ought to be incorporated into the Board's position, so that when we get this approval for this mining and development, and I have no doubt that the approval will ultimately come, that it can be done all at once. It would be cheaper and faster for everybody involved. So we are not here asking you to adjudicate our problems down there. understand what the jurisdiction limitations are. However, our basis for being here is founded a little bit on the State statute Section 40-8-22 which provides the Division will cooperate with the local government in the furtherance of the purposes of that Act. Chapter 8, 40-8-17 provides that the approval of a Notice of Intention shall not relieve the operator from responsibility to comply with all other ordinances. Also we rely on Section 40-10-18 and 40-10-10 and 40-10-11, all of which speak of the State's responsibilities and the Board's responsibilities to see that the hydrologic balances are not disturbed by coal operation. So we think the Board has jurisdiction to hear us out and also has jurisdiction to incorporate our concerns into the requirements that the Board requires of Co-op Mining Company.

Now, if I might, maybe this will shorten things, but if I summarize what our testimony would be and maybe we don't need that testimony, I would propose--first of all let me give you a little background.

Huntington City has been working with Co-op Mining Company for some time attempting to reach an agreement. We have all been committed to the idea that the Coal Mine in Big Bear Canyon is going to happen. That development will take place. Huntington City has a spring in that area and they rely heavily upon that spring for their culinary water. We are concerned that the mining activities may disrupt that spring. Rather than oppose mining at all in that canyon, we thought--let's reach an agreement with Co-op Mining Company to cover that potential disturbance, and we have been working with

them for some time in trying to reach an agreement.

I have with me a proposed agreement that I would submit as an Exhibit to the Board so the Board would know what the City's position is and that would be the sole purpose of that exhibit.

Next I would call Mr. Leamaster who would enlighten the Board as to the history of this spring, the quality of the water, the quantity, what records we do have and how it relates to the overall water needs of Huntington City. I would expect that not to take very long.

Then if Mr. Kingston permits, I would submit an affidavit of one witness who is unable to be here. Of course, that would be subject to his approval. That witness would testify that this particular mining development is a mine which existed some years ago, and the mining operator at that time ran into some water, a lot of water, and after speaking with the City it was agreed by everybody that that might disrupt the spring, so they pulled out of that particular tunnel. That would be the substance of that affidavit. That is what we propose to do.

With regard to the County, I would not put on any witnesses or offer any testimony, but

only make a statement to the effect, that we've got a zoning ordinance and we wish to cooperate with the Board so that both could be handled—both the Board's applications and requirements could be handled with the County so that Co-op could go through and handle them all at once and cooperate with one another.

That basically is our position. Are there any questions?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to address the subject he raised or would you like to wait?

MR. KINGSTON: I would like to make a few preliminary comments, Mr. Chairman. I think it would be helpful first if we explained a little bit about the mining operation that now exists and what we propose by going over into Bear Canyon.

Co-op Mining does have at the present time an existing working mine in Trail Canyon, just across the mountain from Bear Canyon.

Now the property is all one parcel of property. We cannot mine through Trail Canyon into Bear Canyon because there is a major fault there. In order to get to the coal which is also on this property, we have to go around and go into it from an existing mine which was mined several years ago

in order to get to that coal.

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Now the objections that have been raised particularly by the County concerned economic impact, service impact and the rest of the problems that would ordinarily be considered in a major economic enterprise going into a small county such as Emery. It is our position that by going from one canyon into another there won't be any impact. As far as services, Emery County does not provide any services to Co-op Mining Company. There is police protection if you need it. Co-op Mining Company provides their own water. Power & Light provides the electricity. have their own sewer system and so on. So as far as any impact, it's non-existent as far as we can tell. These objections that are raised by Emery County and I might also add by the Water District are objections that are clearly covered in the Utah statute which the State board has to control. They issue the regulations. We've got to comply with those regulations.

Now specifically with the point raised by Mr. Johansen that we should in conjunction receive the permit from the County before the State should issue theirs, now it's hard for me to see how we

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can do that. If the County says -- you shouldn't issue a permit until we issue ours, and then the County says, "We can't issue a permit because you don't have one from the State." That puts us in a position where we will never get a permit. I think the analysis presented by Ms. Dragoo from the State Attorney General's Office is correct. The considerations raised by Mr. Johansen should be raised in a court of law. By saying that I don't wish to give you the impression that we are going to snub our noses at the County, the Huntington City or the Water Conservancy District. We have been trying to work with them for over a year. might add we've had a very good relationship with Mr. Johansen and everybody says we want to agree, but we have some points that we have to solve; but each time we get together we'll draft an agreement. We've gone through six, seven, eight, different drafts of this agreement. They present one. present one. We get back six months later and we are right back to square number one.

The problem we've got, particularly with the spring is, "How do you determine that our mining operation is interfering with their spring?" Now, the evidence we have been able to compile, the experts

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that we have talked to indicate that there is very little possibility that the mining venture in Bear Canyon is going to have any effect whatsoever on that spring. Now if we do interfere with the spring, if we do interfere with the flow, we ought But, of course, the City's to be responsible. position is and the Conservancy District's position is that if for any reason that spring diminishes in flow while we are mining, we have got to presume we are responsible and we are going to provide substitute water. The basis they use as far as diminishing is awfully high. In other words, they want us to guarantee that there is going to be a constant flow of not less than 180 gallons per minute flow from that stream. Records that we have looked at indicate that just two years ago or one year ago that spring was flowing at 120 to 160 gallons per minute. Obviously the spring is going to diminish. I might add this year when it was flowing at that rate, the precipitation during that water year was 109 percent above average. The last year has been 149 percent of average and flowing at maybe at 210 or 220 gallons per minute. It's going to go down. It's got to go down, particularly if we have a drought year.

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agreement that the City has proposed to ask us to sign says if it drops below that 180 gallons per minute for any reason, we are responsible, whether we hit water in the mine or whether we don't, or whether somebody else up the canyon hits water or doesn't, it is our responsibility -- not only to prove that we didn't do it, but while we are doing that we've got the responsibility of supplying substitute water. If we don't, we pay \$1,000 a day penalty until we do. It's things like that that we cannot resolve, Mr. Chairman, and that's why we are here. We want to work with the County. We want to work with the City. We want to work with the Water Conservancy District. We made application for the permit with the County. won't deny it and they won't approve it. They won't tell us what we've got to do.

I think we do have someone from the State Engineer's office present here today and has done a study on the hydrologic system in that area. Frankly, I haven't talked to him. I think he was asked to prepare this report by Huntington City. I don't know what his report says. Maybe he can enlighten us on what the potential would be of the mining operation interfering with the spring down

there. I hope he can do that. I don't know if it's going to be favorable for us or unfavorable for us.

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Again, I would like to echo the opinion of the Attorney General's Office. I think we've complied with the State regulations. I think as long as we have done that, the State is obligated to give us a permit. Now, if we still have to comply with County regulations, then if there is still a problem with Huntington City and the Water Conservancy District down there, we intend to work with them. We hope we can. We have been working for a year and haven't gotten past first base. operation is high in the mountain down there and if we don't get started right away, we're not going to be able to start until next year in getting this opened up. It's a tremendous economic burden. It creates a tremendous economic loss if we can't get in there this year. That's why we ask the permit be issued and we be allowed to go in there and we can start working with the City and the County and the Conservancy District.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to respond to that?

MR. JOHANSEN: Yes, sir. With regard to the agreement that we have tried to work out with

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Co-op between them and the City, I better clarify that. The 180 gallons per minute that Mr. Kingston referred to is not set in concrete. draft that I prepared for today leaves that figure completely blank. The problem that we have run into is that we have no reliable records, and so our proposal is to reach a trigger point at which it would be determined that the spring has been interfered with. We have been receptive to anything that the Co-op Mine might suggest to us whether to go on gallons per minute or percentage reduction in flow or any other formula and we have not had any suggestions from them. So I just left it blank. We are not asking for a blanket guarantee of our water supply. We know that would be unfair. We are asking for something that is burdensome, and we realize that, and that is the culinary water supply is something that is so precious and so important to the City that we just can't risk it for a mining development.

What we are proposing is that if there is a disturbance of that spring, the Co-op Mine will come in and replace the water, no questions asked. Then if we can determine that they are not the cause, we will reimburse them for any expenses

they did. That's the proposed agreement I have

So far as permanent replacement, that is only if they are the cause. As far as temporary replacement, we really can't file a lawsuit about our culinary water supply to determine who is at cause while the people don't have water. We don't have time to litigate that issue in the meantime. As a price for going in there, we are asking for Co-op Mine's guarantee temporarily that that spring will not be disturbed. If it can be determined a disturbance is not caused by them, they will be reimbursed for any expense.

If we can think of a different way of doing that, we would certainly be receptive to it. That's the best we have been able to come up with.

with regard to the County, the zoning ordinance is not really in debt regulating the coal mines, but rather at compelling disclosure of information. We want to know what large scale developments are doing and what they are planning so that we can plan. In contrast to Mr. Kingston's opinion, we are providing services. We have to respond with all of our firefighting equipment if they need it and we are happy to do so. Our police protection.

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Their children go to our schools. So we have to is going to be 100 more workers or 100 more families going into that canyon to mine coal; we have to know to plan on some new classrooms. That's all the ordinance does basically is to compel disclosure upfront of mining activities and plans. While the process is somewhat lengthy, it's not a burdensome ordinance. There is a several step process. The Co-op Mining Company has entered into that process and reached the point where it is incumbent upon them to deliver some information which they have not done. They are seeking to skip two or three steps in that process and go directly to a meeting with the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission declined that because they are not interested in meeting until they have enough information to examine. So it's not that we won't tell them what to do or what not to do, the ordinance is very specific as to what ought to be done, and we are just waiting for them to give us that information.

We are hoping that by cooperating with the Board that the developer will see that it's better to cooperate and to disclose the information and to go through the processes than to take us on one at a time and stonewall the whole thing which will just make the process longer.

MR. BOX: I'd like to ask a couple of questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, go ahead.

MR. BOX: I would like to ask Denise this; Denise, do we not have the jursidiction and responsibility to see the hydrologic balance is not impaired?

MS. DRAGOO: That's correct.

MR. BOX: All right. Ron, or whoever took this permit, what hydrologic studies were presented to the staff and what basis do we have to go on to say whether the hydrologic balance will or will not be disturbed from this mining operation. It seems to me that that is the issue before this Board, not a jursidictional thing.

MS. DRAGOO: Under the present scheme of regulations, water quality is protected under the Board of Health, by the Board of Health. They have a Bureau of Water Quality, and they issue jointly with the Environmental Protection Agency an NPDES permit, and they also regulate non-point source pollution, and it is traditionally how we handle these water quality issues. If they tell us that they have issued an NPDES permit and they feel the

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water quality is adequate, then we go ahead with our considerations concerning reclamation of the land, disturbance of soils and things like that. So we really rely on the Bureau of Water Quality to tell us what's happening in terms of degradation to the hydrologic regime.

MR. BOX: I'm not talking about water quality. I'm talking about total disruption of the hydrologic regime, like water coming out of different places than it should.

I think I can address MR. DANIELS: Denise is correct to how people do regulate mine water discharge and point sources. When we got the permit from Co-op, our hydrologist at the time who is not here, made a determination on the information that was available to him based on the geologic maps; there were no drill holes that he bases his opinion on, but the determination in the mining process that to the best of his knowledge the only way those things could have been recharged was due to the fault system. The stipulation that we made as a Division was that no mining would be done within 100 feet of two major faults. was based on the available information that we had on ground water. Surface water, there are

of course, ponds and things like that that control runoff. Tom, is there anything that you can add?

MR. SUCHOWSKI: No. That's basically what I made my determination from.

MR. BOX: We were told in the opening statements that evidence would be presented to this Board that they had indeed encountered water in there in large amounts and not in the fault.

MR. DANIELS: Yes. I guess we would be willing to listen to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a man in the back that has his hand up. Would you stand up and state your name?

MR. KALISER: My name is Bruce Kaliser, Chief Engineering Geologist for Utah Geological and Mineral Survey. We are an agency as most of you are probably aware that services to local government as well as state government.

In this instance we have been requested by Huntington City and Castle Valley Service
District which provides water to Huntington City to examine the hydrologic implications of this mining operation upon their culinary spring. We have done this including a field examination. You ought to be aware of that and if you would like

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testimony, I am prepared today to give it.

Let me say that we do not have a written report at this time, but I am prepared to give verbal testimony if you would like.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. KINGSTON: I would like to make a

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Regarding the operations, MR. KINGSTON: now we weren't aware that substantial amounts of water were encountered in that mine. We were aware that the fault was crossed by the previous mining operation, and very little or no water was encountered in passing through the fault which is normally the place where the water would be encountered. Now as far as water being encountered, I don't think you can underground mine anyplace in the country and not run into water. I don't know what substantial amounts of water would be. don't know whether I would be willing, and I don't want to be difficult, but I wouldn't be willing to allow an affidavit from someone who is not here to be cross-examined where it just says "substantial amounts of water," and again I don't know whether the substantial amounts of water corresponds with

the diminished flow in the spring at the same time or whether it could have been water from some other entirely different source which our research would indicate. It would have to come from another source because of the land, the valley up there. It does not occur from our research, and maybe the testimony Mr. Kaliser gives would be different from that, but it appears the mine itself would not have any effect on the flow to that particular spring.

MR. JOHANSEN: If I might just briefly say that we think and we hope that these mining activities will not affect the spring. We are not here to try to show you that it will because we don't know. We don't think it will, but the more remote that contingency is, the more willing I think Co-op Mining Company ought to be to cooperate with us and guarantee that it won't. All we are hoping is that contingency will be provided for, and I don't think we will hear any testimony of a certainty that this spring will not be interfered with, and I sincerely think that the Board has jurisdiction to hear that issue.

MR. KINGSTON: We've always taken the position that if our mining operations interferes with their water, we will be responsible. We won't

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be responsible for somebody else's mining operation.

We won't be responsible for an act of God. We

won't be responsible for a drought. I haven't seen

the last draft that Mr. Johansen prepared. We did

submit a draft and we were willing to base or trigger

the agreement upon a diminution of 20 percent based

on some kind of an average, then we would take

steps to replenish the water system.

The position they are taking, and I guess it's reasonable from their standpoint, but I can't see it, is that for any reason that it diminishes, whether from our mining operation or some other mining operation or any other reason, we've got to be responsible to replenish that system until we prove we didn't do it. That isn't reasonable because there are so many other factors that can do that, there isn't any way in the world you can tell that maybe no way we didn't do it but you don't know what did it, but in the terms of that proposal, we still have to be responsible to furnish them water with a thousand dollar a day penalty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now what we are going to do is take a five minute intermission here and we will decide how much evidence we will hear and we will try to decide where we are going.

We will t

only.

We will take a five minute break at this point.

APPRICE SOME PORT

(Whereupon a recess was had.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If everybody will please come to order, we are going to continue and what we are going to ask is that you limit your testimony and your comments to the balance of the hydrologic regime. We'll leave the ordinance and problems with Emery County and we won't talk about the quantity of water. We are just going to talk about any effects on the hydrologic regime. You may go ahead on that basis.

MR. JOHANSEN: Water quality only?
MR. CHAIRMAN: No, hydrologic regime

MR. JOHANSEN: With the Board's permission, I would submit to the Board what I labeled Exhibit No. 1 which is the proposed agreement between Huntington City and Co-op, and ask that to be admitted as Exhibit No. 1.

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 1 was marked for identification.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let me ask you this, this is presented by you to them?

MR. JOHANSEN: Today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have not seen it?

MR. JOHANSEN: No. We've discussed everything in it, but this particular draft they have not seen and it is more a statement of our position for your benefit than anything else so you understand what we are asking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any objections to accepting this?

MR. KINGSTON: We haven't seen it yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will hold up on

accepting it.

MR. JOHANSEN: We call Mr. Darrel Leamaster.

DARREL LEAMASTER,

called as a witness by and on behalf of Huntington City, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. JOHANSEN:

Q Would you state your name, residence and occupation, please?

A Yes. My name is Darrel Leamaster. I'm a resident of Huntington. I'm a graduate in Civil Engineering from the University of Utah and a Registered Professional Civil Engineer in the State of Utah. I am currently employed as the

Manager of the Castle Valley Special Service District.

Q Could you explain to the Board the relationship between Castle Valley Service District and Huntington City?

A The Castle Valley Special Service

District is a local government agency. We provide services to seven communities in Emery

County. The services that we provide are culinary water, sewage services and roads and streets.

The Castle Valley Special Service

District has an intergovernmental local agreement
between Huntington City in which we agree to operate
and maintain their water system as well as provide
new facilities as they are required.

Q Mr. Leamaster, would you refer to please what we have marked for identification purposes as Exhibit No. 2?

A Yes

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 2 was marked for identification.)

Q Would you identify for the Board the location of the spring, the proposed minesite and any other pertinent points?

A Yes. This basically is a location map.

You'll see in the righthand corner the location of the town of Huntington. In a northwesterly direction State Highway 31 goes up Huntington Canyon. You'll notice we have a notation there as far as a water treatment plant. This is a treatment plant that takes water from the Huntington River and treats it for culinary purposes.

We have in addition to that another source of water which is the spring supplies. Our first spring is located in Bear Canyon, and you will note in the Bear Canyon area that we have indicated the approximate location of our spring, and also the approximate location of the proposed coal mining operation. They are separated by approximately one-half mile.

On up the highway in the upper lefthand corner, you will notice Little Bear Canyon, and we do have a spring in the Bear Canyon area that we also use as a water supply.

MR. McINTYRE: I have a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, go ahead.

MR. McINTYRE: What's the difference between the elevation in the spring and the coal mine?

THE WITNESS: I can't give you an exact

figure. I would estimate 150 to 200 feet is the elevation difference.

MR. KALISER: I have 320 feet.

THE WITNESS: 320 feet. We do as I mentioned have spring lines all the way from Little Bear Canyon to Huntington Town. We are about 9.4 miles up to the Bear Canyon spring and an additional two miles up the Little Bear Canyon spring.

The one thing I failed to show on this drawing and I should have shown is the Trail Canyon. The Trail Canyon is the site of the present Co-op Mining Operation, and it is right directly across the canyon from Rilda Canyon. They are on that side of the canyon now and they propose to move to the opposite side in their canyon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said you have gone up two miles up Bear Canyon to the spring?

THE WITNESS: No. Up Bear Canyon we are up approximately 3/4 of a mile from the mouth of the canyon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I misunderstood.

Q (By-Mr. Johansen) Explain the Little Bear Spring. That's where the misunderstanding was.

A We were approximately up two miles on up the canyon from Bear Canyon to the Little Bear

Canyon Spring. The upper lefthand corner of Exhibit 2, is that correct? 3 We have two springs. Yes. The Little Bear Spring and Bear Canyon Spring. 5 MR. CHAIRMAN: 6 Go ahead. 7 you said. (By Mr. Johansen) What, if any difference 8 is there between the proposed mining site and the 9 Adams Black Diamond Mine? 10 I believe they are the same site. 11 MR. JOHANSEN: We move for the admission 12 of what has been identified as Protestant's Exhibit 13 No. 2. 14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any objections 15 to this exhibit? 16 MR. KINGSTON: No objection. 17 MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be accepted. 18 (Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 2 19 was received in evidence.) 20 (By Mr. Johansen) Would you briefly 21 tell the Board of the history of that spring? 22 Huntington City first developed a water 23 system in 1911. This system took water from the 24

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canal and gave it just a settling and chlorination

treatment and then put it into the system.

In 1939 they began construction of the mine up to Bear Canyon and this was completed in 1941. They purchased in 1941 exclusive rights from the owner and from the Huntington-Cleveland Irrigation Company to own all of the water from the Bear Canyon Spring. Since 1941 they have used that continuously for their culinary water supply. The supply was expanded in the late 1950's when they run up the canyon to tie in the Little Bear Canyon Spring.

Q Would you now turn to what we have marked for identification purposes as Exhibits 3A and 3B? Briefly identify those two exhibits for the Board.

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibits 3A and 3B were marked for identification.)

A 3A and 3B are inorganic chemical analysis of the spring water from Big Bear Spring. The Exhibit No. 3A was collected in November of 1977, and Exhibit 3B was collected in April of this year, April of 1980.

These types of tests for inorganic chemicals are required yearly now since the Safe Water Drinking Act has been enforced. Prior to its enforcement, these kinds of tests were done on a two or three year time scale by the State Health Department.

HANCOLONATEMIC BUNG

Health Department by Mr. Larry Scanlin. Both of them were analyzed by the Ford Chemical Laboratory here in Salt Lake who are certified by EPA to do this kind of work. Basically what we will show from these is the water supply we have is of very good quality. It complies with all the Safe Water Drinking Act requirements. We use it with minimal to no treatment. It's collected right out of the springs and goes right into our distribution system. The only treatment we give it is chlorination.

Q Can you now turn to what has been marked for identification purposes as Exhibit 4.

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 4 was marked for identification.)

MR. JOHANSEN: While I'm handling thatwe will ask for the admission of Exhibits 3A and 3B.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any objections?

MR. KINGSTON: The only purpose for admitting these exhibits is to show the water quality and not that it has deteriorated or anything?

MR. JOHANSEN: That's right.

MR. KINGSTON: I won't object. It's hearsay, but I won't object.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be received.

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibits 3A and 3B were received in evidence.)

Q (By Mr. Johansen) Now will you identify Exhibit 4 and explain it to the Board?

A Exhibit 4 is related to Exhibit 3A and 3B. Here we have the chemicals that have allowable limits. The maximum limits have been placed on by the Safe Water Drinking Act and the Utah State Health Requirements.

We have in the lefthand column the "Chemical Name". The next column is the maximum limit that is allowed by the Safe Water Drinking Act and then the chemical analysis which were exhibited in 3A and 3B. This is just a comparison of where the water stacks up versus the Safe Water Drinking Act requirements.

As you will study down through it, we comply with all of the requirements. We have none of the chemicals that give us any problems for compliance of the Safe Water Drinking Act requirements.

MR. JOHANSEN: We will ask for the admission of Protestant's Exhibit No. 4.

B. MONEY PROMISE ROW

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any objections?

MR. KINGSTON: No objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 4 will be received in evidence.

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 4 was received in evidence.)

MR. JOHANSEN: Can you turn to what has been marked as Exhibit No. 5?

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 5 was marked for identification.)

Q (By Mr. Johansen) Would you identify what has been marked for identification as Exhibit No. 5, please?

A Yes. Exhibit No. 5 is a tabulation of the flow data that we have been able to find on the Bear Canyon Spring. There is not a lot of flow data available.

The first figures starting on June 25, 1970 down through May 27, 1971 were obtained from Utah Power & Light Company. They were studying the spring to see if they could possibly use it in their new power plant in the Huntington Canyon Area. I couldn't tell you exactly how they measured those, but that is the measurement they obtained during those time periods.

May '71 and June '71 were collected by Valley Engineers who were consulting engineers hired

Barch Traceable

by Huntington City to study additional water sources for the community.

The following figures are figures that were taken from flow meters that the Castle Valley Special Services District has installed in the four inch line that moves away from the spring. Those were installed on January 22, 1980 and have been in operation since.

The last figure on the page for

June 16, 1980 was taken this Monday. We, at the

present time, have an overflow from this spring.

Our line is not hydraulically able to carry any

more water. So we have 265 gallons per minute

going down the spring line and approximately 75

gallons per minute that is going to waste that we

cannot handle.

MR. JOHANSEN: I move for the admission for what has been identified as Exhibit 5.

MR. KINGSTON: I will have to object to that. I don't know that the figures prior to January 1980 would be reliable. It certainly would be hearsay. It contradicts the information that we've got.

BOAR COTTON

MR. JOHANSEN: May I respond to that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. JOHHANSEN: We certainly don't vouch for the veracity of those figures, either. We don't know whether they are reliable or not. They are only offered to show that those are the figures that we have. We don't know whether they are, in fact, reliable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We'll accept it for it probative value and not necessarily for its accuracy.

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 5 was received in evidence.)

Q (By Mr. Johansen) Explain now to the Board the significance of this spring in Bear Canyon as it relates to the entire Huntington City water system.

A Okay. As I mentioned, we have two sources of water. One is from the treatment plant in Huntington River. That treatment plant has the capacity of 900 gallons per minute. It has been completed for approximately two years, but has been plagued with a number of problems and has not operated for more than two months in that two year period.

Our plans are to use the water treatment plant during the summer time when we have a high

demand on water and rely on the springs during the winter periods when the demand is not so high. During the winter we have approximately four hundred gallons per minute from the two springs, so it would be Bear Canyon Spring represents about 60 percent of our total supply. During the summer, if the treatment plant were operated at full capacity of 900 gallons per minute, then the Bear Canyon Spring would represent about 15 percent of our total supply.

Q What percentage of that total supply from that spring represents, if you know, during the immediate past when the treatment plant was down?

A About 60, 61 percent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On this Exhibit 5, is that measured from a meter? I'm talking about June 16, 1980?

THE WITNESS: 265 gallons per minute was measured from an in-line meter. The additional 75 gallons per minute was measured with a B-notch weir in the overflow. We had an overflow pipe that comes out of our spring boxes, and then we installed the B-notch weir downstream and measured that in the channel downstream.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That water was still

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identical and clear at that time?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No sediment to make it a high flow?

THE WITNESS: No. I would suspect that the turbidity is 4 tenths or 5 tenths of an NTU.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Go ahead.

Q (By Mr. Johansen) What if any information do you have with regard to the source of that spring?

A I really don't have any concrete information on the source of the spring, and we have not had. We, therefore, contacted the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey people and asked them if they would conduct a study of this spring to get that kind of information for us.

Q What are your future plans with regard to that spring in Bear Canyon?

A Last Thursday, Huntington City was awarded a grant from the Community Impact Award for \$215,000, and Huntington City will provide an additional \$100,000 and we will replace the spring lines from the Utah Power & Light Plant on up the canyon. They are 40 years old. They are in

bad repair and they are not large enough in size.

We have immediate plans to replace those spring

lines. We are counting on that source of supply

for a long time in the future.

Q Do you have an opinion as to whether this mining operation could interfere with the spring?

MR. KINGSTON: I object to that. He testified he has no information on the source.

MR. JOHANSEN: I think that will be his answer.

MR. KINGSTON: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I wouldn't purport to know for sure whether it will interfere with the spring or not. We are concerned about it, but I couldn't say for sure it would.

Q (By Mr. Johansen) On what do you base your concern?

A Just the proximity of the mining operation to the spring and the lay of the land. If they will be mining in the area by our spring flow. So we are concerned that something may happen to interfere with the flow.

MR. JOHANSEN: At this point, if the Board pleases, I would offer the Affidavit which

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I've spoken of and we realize it would have been better to have a witness here, but he is out of the State; and for whatever probative value it has. We realize the mining company does not have the opportunity to cross-examine. We offer that. It's not identified and we ask that it be identified as Exhibit No. 6.

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 6 was marked for identification.)

Was Exhibit No. 5 received?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Exhibit No. 5 was received for probative value only.

MR. KINGSTON: I object to the admission of the Affidavit, Exhibit No. 6. It would be hearsay because it refers to the concerns of Huntington City and others in the Affidavit. It refers to the accumulation of lodgepoles inside the mine without any indication of the amount of water.

MR. JOHANSEN: We regret we do not have this witness to testify. We freely admit that the weight this Affidavit whould be given is very limited. We believe the objections go to the weight, not the admissibility, and ask that it be received for whatever weight it does have.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we will refuse to receive this Affidavit.

MS. DRAGOO: Just for clarification sake, we can accept hearsay evidence for whatever it is worth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well I'll ask the Board if they think we should accept it for probative value.

HEARING OFFICER: It has little probative value.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I guess that's true.

I don't believe it has any particular probative value. We will accept it for what it has.

We'll put that particular notation on it. We will receive it for that particular purpose.

(Whereupon Protestant's Exhibit No. 6 was received in evidence.)

MR. JOHANSEN: Thank you. At this time we renew our offer of Exhibit 1.

HEARING OFFICER: May I first ask

Mr. Leamaster a couple of questions? Could you

Iay a foundation for Exhibits 2 through 5? Were

these Exhibits prepared by you or under your

supervision?

THE WITNESS: Yes, they were.

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HEARING OFFICER: Except for Exhibits 1 and 6?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

MR. JOHANSEN: We would renew our offer of Exhibit 1 at this time, and I have no further questions.

MS. DRAGOO: Could you summarize! Exhibit No. 1 for the Board?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ JOHANSEN: The contents or the purpose of it?

MS. DRAGOO: The contents.

MR. JOHANSEN: We've gone over most of those. This is a proposed agreement prepared by the City which sets forth our position with regard to this matter.

Paragraph No. 1 gives the City the right to make inspections in the mine. I don't know that Co-op Mining objects to that.

Paragraph No. 2 gives, the City the obligation of maintaining the flow meter on the spring.

Paragraph 3 is along what in essence what we have already discussed. It says if there is a loss of flow or quality, rather than litigating the cause of that while we are all without a drink

of water, the Co-op Mining Company will agree to come in and guarantee that temporarily, and then if they are not the cause we will reimburse the Company.

HEARING OFFICER: Could I stop you just one moment?

MR. JOHANSEN: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER: It was felt the City didn't have adequate funds to do this on their own, is this the idea?

MR. JOHANSEN: We just don't want to fight a lawsuit. And regardless of who is ultimately at fault, if we are going to risk losing our culinary water supply--

HEARING OFFICER: That's just if it drops below a certain figure?

MR. JOHANSEN: Then nobody's at fault.

HEARING OFFICER: Have you put in here that nobody is at fault?

MR. JOHANSEN: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER: How do you know if anybody is at fault when you have a couple of bad years?

MR. JOHANSEN: Under those circumstances
I don't think we would expect anyone to pick that

up.

HEARING OFFICER: That is not spelled out here. As I read it it says here that if anything happens Co-op has to go immediately within ten days and take care of the problem and then you can sit around and wait and find out who's responsible.

MR. JOHANSEN: If that's what it says, that's what we intended to say.

HEARING OFFICER: If there is any responsibility.

MR. JOHANSEN: If that's what it says, then that is what we intended to say. We hope the figure that we will put in that blank there will be one that is reasonable and not so that everybody is satisified that if It drops that low that there is definitely someone at fault. Hopefully that figure will take care of drought years and so forth. I represent Huntington City will not be unreasonable in that. If it's clear a bad year is at fault, we are not going to be unreasonable in that regard.

HEARING OFFICER: If the data is available.

MR. JOHANSEN: Yes. If we had the

figures. If we have reliable figures. That's why we don't vouch for the veracity of the flow figures we do have. If we had those, and we could rely on those, then it would be a lot easier.

HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Leamaster, did you say 60 percent of your water came from this spring?

THE WITNESS: The spring source, 60 percent.

HEARING OFFICER: How much from this spring particularly?

THE WITNESS: Sixty percent.

HEARING OFFICER: Is that year around?

THE WITNESS: During the wintertime period. In the wintertime we do not operate the surface water treatment plant. We run strictly on springs.

MR. JOHANSEN: What we have just discussed covers paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

Paragraph 6 says that the City will compel any other mining operation in the area to sign a like agreement so that if a new company comes in, Co-op will not be guaranteeing their actions.

Paragraph 7 is a termination clause,

five years after the termination of the company's activities.

Paragraph 8 is a surety gaurantee.

Paragraph 9 is the Attorney's fees clause.

Paragraphs 10 and 11 deal with the withdrawal of the City's protest before this Board.

Paragraph 12 is a reservation of a right to protest a further or new application before this Board.

Paragraph 13 is a successor's and interest clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Do you care to make any comments, Mr. Kingston?

MR. KINGSTON: The only comment I wish to make, Mr. Chairman, is I really haven't had a chance to study this. Similar in a number of respects of what we have been proposing back and forth in the last nine or ten months. The only problem we have got as I see it briefly is with paragraphs 3 and 4 on the strict guarantee. Also 7 and 8. Seven may be reasonable, I don't know. Under paragraph 7 we would be responsible for five years after we terminate our mining operation

to continue with this guarantee, if that's what is required. Five years seems like an awfully long time for us to guarantee after we are no longer there. The water source is going to remain the same. The amount of surety bond, now our proposal was \$10,000. It may be a little low. I don't know if they can come up with a counter-offer. We might be able to live with paragraph 8 as long as the amount of the surety is not excessive.

MR. JOHANSEN: I might state that the purpose of this submission is more of a position statement for the City than asking this Board to agree to that contract. That's the purpose of having it here.

The matter dealt with in paragraph 3 is a very difficult issue. We just don't plain have the figures to come up with or a way to guarantee that flow. We would certainly be happy to change that if the Co-op Mining Company has other suggestions.

MR. KINGSTON: For that purpose, I won't object. I will state that we had proposed alternative ways of determining the cause. We suggested each one hire a hydrologist in making a study to determine the cause, the diminution

of flow. If they cannot agree, the two that had been selected will have to get an independent third hydrologist or someone to determine the cause.

Again, our objection is simply that we don't want to guarantee the acts of God. We don't want to guarantee the acts of a mining company up the road. In all likelihood there will be a mining company just above us where we are which appears to be a direct area where the spring has a source, and they will be mining there. If they do it and they cause the diminution, we are still responsible until we prove we didn't.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will accept this strictly because it does show the position of the city. It doesn't answer any questions. It doesn't deal with hydrologic regime. We'll accept it for that purpose and proceed and try to get the face of the information that we need.

MR. DANIELS: I have a question about the replacement of the water system. The pumping from the two springs, is that a complete replacement of the system for both Little Bear and Big Bear Springs all the way to the plant?

THE WITNESS: In 1977, they replaced

where is Co-op Mining contributed to that, where is Co-op Mining going to get the additional water to replace it?

THE WITNESS: That's another difficult question. One of the things that has been purported is if they came across the water inside the mine, they would be able to capture any in there and pipe it out and put it back into the system. It's a matter of a quick remedy.

If they completely destroyed it and had to replace it on the open market, that would mean that they would have to purchase water shares from the Huntington Canal Company, and somehow either from another spring or through the water treatment plant capacity replace it, so it would be a difficult problem.

MR. McINTYRE: Is that water available in that area for them to replace it?

THE WITNESS: Not immediately.

MR. McINTYRE: How could they put underground mining water if encountered in the mining operation into a culinary water system?

THE WITNESS: Only if it would meet the quality of the water system.

MR. McINTYRE: How could they meet the

quality?

THE WITNESS: I think that's part of our point. If that flow is lost, it's going to be an extremely difficult problem for the City to replace it and expensive. We feel like we were there and used the water for 40 years. If they want to move in and take that chance of disturbing our flow, then that's the gamble they have to take in their coal mining operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jack, did you have a question?

HEARING OFFICER: I'd like to address this question to both attorneys.

Paragraph 3 is really the big objection. Four kind of ties in with three because it's almost a strict liability situation. If anything happens, Cop-op has to take some action.

MR. JOHANSEN: Temporarily.

HEARING OFFICER: Could it be possible to put in something that a third party hydrologist or some company would determine that the loss of this spring was due to some type of negligent action or something like this, a little extra time. Do you see what I'm getting at? To get to third party and say is this just weather or is it

one of those things. Could you throw something in like that? Then the third party could then say, yes, I think it is something that has to do with the mine. Then it would be proven and it would be something that the third party could get you off dead center and it wouldn't be a strict liability type of a situation.

MR. JOHANSEN: Our position on that would be that that possibility is inherent within the agreement because when we get around to deciding who is at cause, whether we litigate it or sit down and have independent people look at it, we will determine who is at fault. But on a short term, immediately, we have got to provide drinking water for a City of 2,500 people. We are not going to be able to sit around and wait for a study or wait for a litigation or anything else on a short term. On a long term we will do whatever is necessary to determine who is at fault.

HEARING OFFICER: You see you will have very few people signing the agreement. You wouldn't advise a client to sign it. I wouldn't advise a client to sign it. It's like if somebody rams my car, I want my car right away. I get it fixed myself

and then I can drive it.

MR. JOHANSEN: My response to that is if Co-op Mining has assured us their operation will not interfere with the spring, if that is the case and if they are comfortable with it, then this agreement is meaningless, isn't it?

HEARING OFFICER: No, it isn't. It still goes back to the point of if something happens regardless of whether the mining operation created the problem or not, they have to take action. That's the thing and the problem I have.

MR. JOHANSEN: Right now that is our position bearing in mind that complete reimbursement is also in the agreement.

HEARING OFFICER: Of course. They have to have the money as well as Huntington to come up with water.

MR. JOHANSEN: That's our position. We would rather something as important as culinary water supply, we would rather not have any development in the area than take a chance of losing that water supply.

HEARING OFFICER: Is there any possibility of getting anything from Utah Power & Light's ponding area in an emergency?

MR. KINGSTON: Our proposal is basically that if any independent party determined that we were at fault or probably at fault, we would be happy to bear the burden. If it can't be determined, then that's another question.

HEARING OFFICER: Let's try to proceed.

Let's get on to the testimony on the hydrologic regime.

MR. JOHANSEN: I have no further testimony at this time.

MR. CHAIRMN: Mr. Kingston, do you want to cross?

MR. KINGSTON: Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. KINGSTON:

Q Mr. Leamaster, you have been the Huntington City Engineer for how long, did you say?

A About two and a half years. I have been with the service district for three years. We didn't start immediately during the operation and maintenance for Huntington, so it's about two and a half years.

Q Do you have any familiarity with the spring flow of that particular spring prior to the

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time you became involved up there?

A Just the information I obtained from Huntington City which came on the exhibit from Utah Power & Light and from Valley Engineer's consulting engineers.

Q You indicated that you are not aware of a time when you had an overflow situation where you have been in there in the last two years. Are you aware of a time prior to that time where you had an overflow situation on that stream?

A I'm not aware.

Q And would you agree that this is probably the best water they have in that area for the last 10 years.

yes.

Q Wasn't there, in fact, a flow meter on that spring between April of '78 and December of '78?

A In the summer of '77 they had a contractor who reworked the collection boxes for the spring, and part of that project was to install new flow meters on the spring line.

Q And there were actually flow readings taken from that spring were they not between

April and December of 1978?

A There were a few flow meter readings taken. However, those are suspect because those flow meters never worked properly, and they only worked for just a short amount of time and quit functioning all together. The USGS read some of those meter readings during the summer of '77 and I think in the spring of 1978.

- Q And the USGS, in fact, used those flow meter readings in their reports, did they not?
 - A suppose they probably did.
- Q You are aware that those flow meter readings ranged from 110 gallons per minute to 160 gallons per minute?

A I don't know exactly what they've got. We advised the USGS that we didn't think those meters were accurate and they were wasting their time reading them.

- Q In fact, they were meters, were they not?
 - A Yes.
- Q And that was where the readings were obtained from those meters?
- A Well, I don't know what the readings were.

Q Do you know what the precipitation factor has been in that area for the year 1979 and 1980?

A Yes. It's above average. I couldn't tell you the exact figure. It's above average.

Q It wouldn't surprise you to hear that it's 150 percent?

A No.

Q Would it surprise you that the precipitation factor for the year 1977, 78, was 109 percent?

A No.

MR. KINGSTON: That's all the questions

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

MR. SUCHOWSKI: I have a few questions.

Mr. Leamaster, on your reworking of the pipeline
above the treatment facility to Little Bear Spring
and Big Bear, what would be the change in percentage
at that point as far as water supply during the
winter months to the City?

THE WIINESS: When we get that completed, we will obtain more spring flow from the Little Bear Spring than we presently are by approximately 100

gallons per minute, so probably it would be nearly 50 percent, maybe even a little more. Approximately 55 percent would come from Little Bear and 45 percent from Big Bear at that point in time. Approximately.

Now in regards to your questions about the USGS, we do have a letter on file at home where we have written the USGS and advised them that those flow meters were not accurate, and we have letters where we have written back to the consulting engineer asking the contractor to repair or replace those.

- Q By not being accurate, they could be excessive or less than what actually was flowing?

 A They could be in either direction, yes.
- Q Mr. Leamaster, There isn't any question in your mind that the flow does fluctuate widely from year to year and from season to season?

A I think what we have seen this spring has shown us it does fluctuate quite considerably. When we put the meter on we were running about 223 gallons per minute and we are not up to 340 gallons per minute, so that's a wide fluctuation.

Q You can anticipate from one year to the next that you can get a 50 percent fluctuation or even more?

A wide fluctuation, yes.

MR. KINGSTON:

That's all I have.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any

questions from anyone on the Board? (No response)

Will you have any witnesses, Mr. Kingston?

MR. KINGSTON: Yes. I will have

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Mr. Wendell Owen.

MR. CHATRMAN: Just a minute, Ron

Daniels has something to say.

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MR. DANIELS: This may or may not be

appropriate to the case at hand, but since you were talking about the flow of Little Bear Spring, do you recall that about three years ago the Board held a hearing with regard to the possibility of diminution of flow at that spring? the same type of situation as this, and I was curious if you had experienced as a result of Swisher Mining Operation any type of changes in the flow at Little Bear?

THE WITNESS: Not to this point in I would mention that Huntington City did enter into an agreement similar to the one we are talking about with Co-op on that Swisher proposition up there in the Little Bear Spring.

> MR. SUCHOWSKI: On that same point,

did the Swisher operation or had they mined near the spring; had their operations continued or affected that area in any way?

THE WITNESS: They haven't been real active up there for the last--I don't know how long. They haven't been operating up there for about a year, so they haven't really gotten much closer to our spring than they were when they went into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Before you proceed we have the opportunity to have
Bruce Kaliser who is prepared to give us some
information. We would like to have him testify.

Just come up and give us your name. You'll have
to be sworn.

BRUCE N. KALISER,

called as a witness by and-on behalf of Huntington City, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jack, will you get his qualifications?

MR. JOHANSEN: We will stipulate to his qualifications to shorten matters.

matters. I'll just get his name and address and by

whom he is employed.

Q Please give us your name and address and by whom you are employed?

A Bruce N. Kaliser, 2951 Nila Way,
Salt Lake City. Employed by the State of Utah,
Division of Utah Geological and Mineral Survey.

Q (By Mr. Feight) You have heard the testimony before the Board this morning and you have some comments to make relative to this and your own experience in the area?

A Yes. Briefly, my work consisted of examination of the literature, a field examination of the sites of the three springs; Bear Canyon, Little Bear Canyon, and Birch Spring in this vicinity in question.

Examination of the existing mine to which they will enter and expand and the geology in the vicinity of the field. This was done about a month ago at the request of Castle Valley Special Services District.

In brief, my conclusion is that it is highly unlikely that the mine plan as presented to me by the Co-op Company would interfere with the quantity or quality of any of those springs, particularly the one in question, the Bear Canyon

Spring.

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Q What do you base this conclusion on?

I base that on the hydrogeologic regime which I believe prevails in the vicinity. source of the spring is the Star Point Sandstones. There is a very predominant northeast striking joint and fault system that they parallel. water contributory to this spring exists in my opinion to the north of the mine in the area of the Gentry Mountain. I believe that faults are a guiding, a strong guiding influence to the migratory pattern of groundwater regime in this But in entering the mine that Co-op will be going into, it appears that the faults evident in that mine underground are tight, and water is only a distant near the canyon wells. In other words, near the entry, near the portal, not further in. There is no evidence of any water further in.

I don't believe that at that locality there is precipitation recharging the aquifer, and so I am of the opinion that the mining operation will not affect the discharge of the spring.

Now I do have other data. I've looked at the data. I believe what's been presented here

this morning I have not been given copies of what you have. I don't know for a fact that I have seen everything in identical fashion that you have been presented. But it's probably the same data that I have been provided by the improvement district and the mine.

Q Mr. Kaliser, if you look at Protestant's Exhibit No. 2, could you kind of draw a fault line for the Board and tell them where you think the faults are to the mining operation, and from what I understand, you are saying that the faults are so tight in the area of the mine that there is no migration of water through the fault system, am I correct?

fault gauge is sufficiently tight, and the relief, the runoff that would occur in the vicinity of the mine, I don't believe you would get a contribution at that point. I'm not saying that the faults--quite opposite--I'm not saying that the faults don't influence the groundwater pattern, but I'm saying that there is no evidence from what I see of the faults and in the mine that that is having any influence on the vertical migration of water down to the water table. There is no water table in

the mine.

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Q Is the Star Point Formation which is
I understand is the water formation in this
area, is above or below the coal seam?

A Below the coal, seam. The coal seam is in the Blackhawk, so the mine is in the Blackhawk. I do believe there is hydraulic connection there between most of those formations because of that very prominent joint pattern that exists in this part of the plateau. And, of course, this area, this vicinity that we are speaking of is right in the present valley fault zone, so there are individual fault strands. Some of which are identified on existing geologic maps and some of which are in the field. In other words, identified faults not heretofore mapped and some showing presently on maps.

Q Approximately how many faults are there in the vicinity of the mine?

A In the vicinity of the mine I would say there could be three.

MR. BOX: Could you put them on the exhibit?

THE WITNESS: This map is sufficiently small in scale. I could, with a little time, but

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I don't know if you want me to take up that time.

This is the larger scale.

MR. McINTYRE: Are they running northeast?

THE WITNESS: They are about North 10 Degrees East. They are about vertical in attitude.

MR. McINTYRE: And what about

displacement?

THE WITNESS: Displacement, we've measured in the mine displacements of two and a half feet, four feet two inches and one foot three inches in each case down to the east toward the canyon and the strikes that we measured varied from North 8 East to North 11 East. These were all taken in the mine underground.

The greatest fault appears to be at about 600 feet west of the mine portal, the existing mine portal.

Now if that fault maintains its strike, it would not strike into the spring and examination of the immediate vicinity of the spring reveals no trace of the fault, interestingly enough. It does show that the water is emerging from joints from this which are parallel to the fault, but I think interestingly enough, no fault is seen within the

immediate vicinity of the spring. You can see seepage being emitted from three distinct joints at the spring site. So it's quite an interesting situation.

I'm going to sketch on here some of the faults. I can do that, although the scale is such that you can't hold me to it: Birch Spring which is just around the corner, it's actually slightly northwest of Bear Canyon, but it is around the corner, cliffwise, and appears also to be emitted from a shear zone, a zone of closely shaped faults, but not distinct displacement. I can't observe any distinct fault displacements. It's an area that's highly deformed and has created this very prominent joint set, but you don't need displacement to create the channels, the secondary permeability roots.

MR. DANIELS: Can you hypothesize that this point produces the actual charge into the spring is from horizontal movement through the joint at or in the Star Point from areas to the north or to the west?

THE WITNESS: I think what happens to the north where principally the snow accumulates on Gentry Mountain, there is a recharge that is

vertical down to the water table through the Blackhawk, and there is a recharge also from those channels which are from those drainages which are lying along the joint and the fault bed. That vertical migration then reaches the Star Point and travels laterally along shear zones, prominent joints or faults and emerges where the topography disects the formation. I think all this is happening well below the mine.

MR. DANIELS: Assentially what you're saying is the water is dropping down to the next formation below and falling in under the mine?

THE WITNESS: Right.

MR. McINTYRE: In your opinion is it highly probable that additional activity underground in the mine could actually increase the flow of water to the spring in question?

THE WITNESS: Depending upon the use of the water in the mine and how they go about mining. It's possible. I think it would have a negligible effect at this site. It might have a greater effect should they go up to the north.

MR. DANIELS: Have you got an opinion on subsidence of the mine whether actual subsidence of the root of the mine would affect the water flow

to the spring?

A I don't believe that subsidence would have an effect, because I think the runoff over the slopes above the mine-the rule is the greater the slope is -- and it is to the north, and I don't think it would make a difference.

There was one or two locations within the mine where there was root collapse. No water was observed, however.

MR. DANIELS: Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bruce, are you through?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We appreciate very much you coming in here. Some of the people may want to ask you a few questions. Do either one of the attorneys want to ask a few questions?

MR. JOHANSEN: I have just a few.

EXAMINATION.

BY MR. JOHANSEN:

Q Mr. Kaliser, tell us how long it took you to make this study and how indepth the study was?

A I was in the field over a period of about a day and a half, and I spent about at least another day and a half in the office to two

days something like that. That's a total of three and a half or four days.

Q Is that normal for a study of this type?
I guess the question is, is this an exhaustive study?

A When you talk about hydrology and an exhaustive study, you know you can go further with any study, and that is certainly true of this one as well. You could absolutely ascertain facts by additional drilling and by other sorts of examination.

Q You said you relied somewhat on literature. Would you explain what that is?

A Yes. The geologic literature that exists for this area and published maps and the geologic literature, the USGS bulletin.

Q Did you rely on the flow data that we discussed here today?

A The data that was provided me by Darrel, yes. I don't know whether it is exactly what was provided here this morning. I assume it is.

Q So you don't know about the source of that data or whether it's reliable or not, is that what you're telling us?

A I don't know everything about it, yes. I take it at face value.

Q Now when you were inside the mine, is there a tunnel in there that goes in a southerly direction?

A In a southerly direction? Predominantly as we enter the mine we are 60 feet north and 100 feet northwest and about a hundred feet west northwest and then about 500 feet west.

Q That's mostly west?

A That was principally our traverse, mostly west.

Q You did not go in the tunnel that goes southerly.

A There is a north orientation as you enter the portal. In fact, the first 60 feet are almost due north.

Q South is what I was talking about.

A South of the portal?

Q Yes.

A Nothing south of the portal.

Q Is there any possibility that underground explosions would affect—in assuming the water is where you say it is, would underground explosions have any effect on it?

I don't know to what extent explosives have been used in this vicinity in earlier mining efforts, but I do know from hydrologic studies that springs have been there for many many thousands of years because of the breakup of spring deposits. In fact, there is a mound and a ledge of spring deposits. It's very interesting. So it hasn't migrated. The spring has been essentially at this locality for thousands of years. In other words, whatever explosives that they might have used in this vicinity in the past has not influenced the emergence point.

Q If there were no explosions in the past or very little, what about the future, that's what we're concerned about?

A I don't believe that they would have any effect.

Q What is your opinion with regard to possible pollution from the mine of that spring?

A I don't believe again that that would be a factor, because if pollution was a possibility then the influence discharge rate would also be equally possible, and for the same reasons that I don't think it would affect the discharge rate, I

don't think it will affect the quality of the water.

Q If I follow your testimony correctly, in your opinion for this mine to interfere with that spring it would have to go in a northerly direction, is that correct?

A They would have to be over a distance to the north on to the recharge area which is something like a mile and a half north of the present mine portal.

Q If they did mine that far then there would be a chance that there would be interference with that vertical flow, is that what you are testifying?

A Yes.

MR. JOHANSEN: I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kingston, do you have any questions?

MR. KINGSTON: I just have a few.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. KINGSTON:

Q According to your studies then, it is your testimony as far as you can tell, the spring in all probability originated from the north, is

that correct?

A Well, the recharge for the spring is largely derived from areas to the north. I hate to use the word origin as if it were a point source. The stream, the channels as I said are also losing water in my opinion, too, to the aquifers.

Q Would this north area be in the approximate area of what is known as the McCadden Hollow?

A Yes, and north.

Q And farther north of the McCadden Hollow?

A Yes.

Q That would be in the Gentry Mountain region?

A Yes.

Q Then it's possible that perhaps a mining operation in that area could affect the spring that we are dealing with today?

A Yes.

Q Did you look at the mining plans submitted by Co-op Mining?

A I examined one which was submitted.

Again this is what was submitted.

Q Does the plan as it was submitted to you go far enough north in your opinion to affect the flow of the spring?

A I don't believe so.

MR. KINGSTON: I have nothing further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MS. DRAGOO: Could we have that marked as State's Exhibit No. 1; the mining plan that you were testifying from?

THE WITNESS: You may. Here it is.

(Whereupon State's Exhibit No. 1 was marked for identification.)

MR. KINGSTON: I have a couple of comments about that. I don't know how complete that is. Does that show where McCadden Hollow and Gentry Mountain is?

THE WITNESS: It's not identified. It does show McCadden Hollow, but it does not show Gentry Mountain.

MR. KINGSTON: Would anyone object if we put in where McCadden Hollow and Gentry Mountain Range is?

THE WITNESS: It does label Trail Canyon and Bear Creek Canyon.

MR. KINGSTON: We have a copy of a plat

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that I think was taken from the USGS and does give the location of the mine and Gentry Mountain and McCadden Hollow area. We could also submit that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have no objections.

MR. KINGSTON: I'll represent that the exhibit which has been marked as State's Exhibit No. 1 is a copy of the mining plan submitted by CoHop Mining Company to the State.

MR. JOHANSEN: We would not object to its admission under that representation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. State's Exhibit No. 1 will be received in evidence with stipulations.

(Whereupon State's Exhibit No. 1 was received in evidence.)

Let's proceed with your witness, Mr. Kingston.

WENDELL OWEN,

called as a witness by and on behalf of Co-op Mining Company, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. KINGSTON:

Q Would you state your name and address for the record, please?

1	A Wendell Owen, Box 300, Huntington,
2	Utah.
3	Q What is your relationship to Co-op
4	Mining Company?
5	A I am employed by Co-op Mining Company
6	in a manager position.
7	Q Are you actively engaged in the day-to-
8	day operations at the mine site?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Are you familiar with the location of
11	the Bear Canyon Mine?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Are you familiar with the Big Bear
14	Spring that we are concerned with today? Is it
15	Big Bear?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Are you familiar with the history of
18	the Bear Canyon Mine itself when it was mined
19	earlier?
20	A I was acquainted with a man who was
21	mining it, a man by the name of Stovell who was
22	mining that mine in the 1940's.
23	Q Do you know the method of mining they
24	used; did they use explosives?
25	A Yes.

1	Q Now with regard to the plan that has
2	been submitted to the State in the Bear Canyon area,
3	is it your intention to mine into the McCadden Hollow
4	area?
5 6	A No. Q Do you plan on going north a mile or
7	a mile and a half?
8	A From the portal?
9	Q Yes.
10	A The map shows it as a mile. That's the
11	McCadden Hollow area which is about two miles.
12	Q Do you know who owns the McCadden Hollow
13	area?
14	A I think it was on a recent purchase made
15	by Northwest Energy Corporation.
16	Q That's another mining company, isn't
17	
18	A Right.
19	Q That isn't your area out there?
20	A That's correct.
21	Q Mr. Kaliser referred to other springs
22	in that particular locale. I believe it was either
23	Birch or Burt Spring.
24	A Birch Spring.
25	Q Do you know where that is located?

Mr. Kaliser indicated that it was around the corner, so to speak, around on the other side 2 3 of the ledge. That places it south from our Trail Canyon operation in a similar position to where the Bear Spring is from the Bear Canyon 5 6 operation. 7 'How long have you been mining at the 8 Trail Canyon site? The company has been mining there for around 40 years. 10 Have you used explosives in the mine 11 operation there? 12 13 Yes. During that 40 year period of time 14 has the mining operation had any effect at all on 15 16 the Birch Spring? 17 Not to my knowledge. 18 Now the mining operation at the Bear 19 Canyon site, have you gone through the mined area? 20 Α Yes. 21 You are familiar where the faults are? 22 A Yes. 23 Within the mine? Q 24 Yes. Α Did the previous miners pass through a 25 Q

fault, a major fault there?

A Yes.

Q Did they encounter water, do you know?

A There is no evidence of it.

Q As far as encountering water in a mined area, is that usual or unusual?

A Very common.

Q In large amounts or small amounts?

and small amounts. In all our mining experience there is infiltration that varies with the outside weather conditions. We are, in fact, dependent upon that for dust control in the mine. We make a practice of making what we call a sump hole to accumulate that at the time. It's kind of dripping from the roof at various places. We try to accumulate it in a sump hole and then later pump it.

Q Then it would be fair to say that you have encountered water in the mine where you are at now?

A In that form, yes.

Q And yet your testimony was that the mining operation has not affected Birch Spring which is a location similar to what Big Bear Spring would be to Bear Canyon mine?

A That's right.

MR. KINGSTON: I've got some exhibits that Mr. Owen supplied to me. Do you have copies of these exhibits? Why don't you take the one which is the flow rates of Huntington Bear Canyon and look at that if you will, please.

Let's have this marked as Co-op Mining Exhibit No. 1.

(Whereupon Co-op Mining Company's Exhibit No. 1 was marked for identification.)

Q (By Mr. Kingston) Was this exhibit prepared by you, Mr. Owen?

A Yes.

Q Where did you get that information?

A From Arlo Richardson, the State Climatologist at Logan, Utah.

HEARING OFFICER: Did you get the information for this exhibit or the exhibit itself?

THE WITNESS: I got the information for the exhibit.

HEARING OFFICER: Was the exhibit prepared by you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.

MR. KINGSTON: I would offer that for what it might be worth, Mr. Chairman, as representing

Q Do you have any information on what the precipitation was for the water year 1979 and 1980?

A That was 149 percent of normal.

MR. KINGSTON: I also have another exhibit. I don't believe we would necessarily want it in the record unless the members of the Board want it in. It is simply a recap of the water used from 1971 to 1980. I believe the only information we have is on '77 and '78 and 1980 of the flow from the spring. We have other information available if the Board members are interested.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think not.

Q (By Mr. Kingston) In light of Mr.
Kaliser's testimony, I don't believe it would do
any good to question Mr. Owen on the other hydrologic
regime aspects. So I don't have any further
questions for him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to make this an exhibit?

MR. KINGSTON: Yes, we should offer this as an exhibit. It merely defines the formation in that area. I believe we have got sufficient copies. We can give everyone here a copy. It shows the mined area along with the McCadden Hollow and the

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Gentry Mountain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should we identify that as Exhibit 2?

MR. KINGSTON: That will be fine.

(Whereupon Co-op Mining Exhibit No. 2
was marked for identification.)

MS. DRAGOO: Did Mr. Owen prepare this exhibit?

MR. KINGSTON: I believe Mr. Owen drew in what is in red. The rest is a copy of the USGS map.

MR. JOHANSEN: For the record, could he identify the red line and the blue dot?

THE WITNESS: That was my interpretation of approximately where the spring is. The red is our lease area. The one side that I have drawn lines through is the side that has already been mined out. The other part is the permit area that we are requesting.

MR. KINGSTON: For my clarification, the area that has the red lines is where the Trail Canyon Mine is?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. JOHANSEN: Mr. Owen, is there a tunnel in a southerly direction, in the leasehold

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mine?

There are some entries going into that direction.

0 (By Mr. Johansen) Are you going to be developing in that direction?

No. They went as far as they could in that direction. If you look at the mine plan you will see that south is from the portal and goes right directly to the surface. I think Mr. Kaliser mentioned that the only place they encountered water is near the surface.

With regard to your Exhibit No. 1, the flow rates from the Big Bear Spring, were those flow rates taken from the meters that we've already discussed today?

I only know that these rates were given to me by this Terry Danielson of USGS that he said he took. I can't answer that.

MR. JOHANSEN: I don't have any further questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me ask a question. This spring, that third spring, that you referred to, what was the name of it?

THE WITNESS: The spring that I show, that's my idea of where the Bear Canyon Spring is.

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A. There are some entries going into that direction.

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MR. JOHANSEN: I don't have any further questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me ask a question.

This spring, that third spring, that you referred to, what was the name of it?

THE WITNESS: The spring that I show, that's my idea of where the Bear Canyon Spring is.

This spring I didn't show. That's called the Birch Spring. 2 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Are there any 3 further questions of Mr. Owen? 5 No, we have nothing MR. KINGSTON: further. 6 7 We have nothing. MR. JOHANSEN: Now are there any more 8 MR. CHAIRMAN: witnesses? 9 No, Mr. Chairman. 10 MR. JOHANSEN: 11 We have nothing further. Would you like to make a MR. CHAIRMAN: 12 closing statement? 13 Just very briefly. 14 MR. KINGSTON: my understanding that we aren't concerned with the 15 protest lodged by the County. It's simply with the 16 protest from Huntington City? 17 18 MR. CHAIRMAN: We are concerned, but 19 it's not within our jursidiction. 20 All right. With regard MR. KINGSTON: 21 to the protest filed by Huntington City and the 22 Conservancy District, again, I want to reiterate 23 our position that if we do encounter water and if 24 the water that we encounter somehow causes a

diminution of the flow from the spring, we are

been clear that the likelihood of our mining operation affecting this spring is very, very remote. Based upon that, the agreement proposed by Huntington City, I believe would be overly burdensome. Again, the primary requirement that we can't accept in that agreement, is that in the event the spring diminishes in flow for any reason, we have the responsibility for making up the water by buying water shares, or in some other manner guaranteeing they have a constant source of supply.

Now even a guarantee of a source of

Now even a guarantee of a source of supply of say 150 gallons per minute would be burdensome because we don't know because of the lack of diligence, at least the lack of records that they have kept on that spring, we don't know what it was in '76 after the drought year when the precipitation factor was 35 percent of normal. We don't know if it got down below 100 or not. The figures that the USGS have been able to obtain from that spring in 1978 when the precipitation was 109 percent of normal it went down as low as 110 gallons per minute.

Again, this also as the State Attorney
General's office mentioned at the beginning of this

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case, may not be within the jursidiction of this Board. We admit we ought to be concerned with the water, hydrological and the effect of the mining operation and other problems. If we do interfere with that spring flow or if the City feels like we are going to interfere with that spring flow; a water right is a valuable property right and they have a right to go into court and protect that right. fact that you allow us to go in and mine without entering into an agreement would have no effect on their right to go into court and sue us if they feel like we are interfering with their valuable property right, and we would expect that they would do that. But to require us when the likelihood that we are going to cause a problem is so minute to enter into an agreement that we are going to guarantee that they will have a constant flow of water I think is burdensome, unreasonable and really unjust. I don't think that the Board has the jurisdiction to make that requirement based on the evidence that has been submitted today. Thank you.

MR. JOHANSEN: Very briefly it is our position that first of all the agreement which has been submitted is a position statement and is not cast in concrete and can be altered by negotiation.

Secondly, it is our position that this Board clearly has jursidiction over this issue according to the sections that I quoted to you in the beginning.

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Thirdly, it is not our position that this Board should concern itself with arbitrating between these two parties, and we are not asking you to spend your time to do that. I think that would be burdensome to you and the Division and the Board ought not to get into that. What we are asking you to do is to cooperate with us and recognize that the City's water system is a valuable right which cannot be tampered with and must be protected. If we can do that, if we can get the Board and the Division to exercise what I think is their clear jurisdiction to protect that water right, that is all we are asking for and then the City and the Co-op can get together and negotiate the terms of that agreement. We will take the position that an agreement is absolutely necessary to allow the development in that area.

We would also take the position that under Section 40-8-22 and 40-8-17 this Board clearly has the jurisdiction to cooperate with the County on that issue of allowing the County to be involved in cooperating between the two and the granting of

applications to mine in that area.

That's all I have at this time other than to reemphasize that it is not our position to be burdensome or unreasonable. We are in favor of coal development in that area. We want to get it developed in a proper fashion, but also an orderly fashion. We will do what we can to cooperate. The townspeople down there are only trying to protect their water supply. They are not trying to be unreasonable. If we can get cooperation from all parties concerned, then I think we can resolve this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, gentlemen. We will take it under advisement and you will be advised.

(Whereupon the hearing concluded.)

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STATE OF UTAH) :ss
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)

I, ATHENA MOORE, do hereby certify that
I am a Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary
Public in and for the State of Utah; that as such
reporter I attended the above-entitled matter and
thereat reported in Stenotype all the testimony,
evidence and proceedings had therein; that thereafter
I caused to be transcribed my said stenographic notes
into typewriting, and the foregoing constitutes a
full, true and correct transcription of the same,
to the best of my ability.

DATED at Salt Lake City, Utah, this day of June, 1980.

Athera Moore

ATHENA MOORE

Certified Shorthand Reporter

My Commission Expires: